#### FRANCE.

THE CABINET CRISIS MAINTAINED-PERSONALI-TIES AND LIBEL TROUBLES.

PARIS. Feb. 14, 1875. It is believed that no new Cabinet will be formed putil a final decision is reached in the Assembly on the constitutional bills. DISAGREEABLE PERSONALITIES AMONG IMPERIAL-

In the trial of the Wimpffen libel case yesterday, the General addressed the Court, repudiating in strong terms the imputations on his character as an officer and a gentleman.

M. de Cassagnac, the detendant, replied by re peating the statements he made in Le Pays. He coused General wimpfien of vanity and incompetency, and declared he was guilty of treachery. having broken his oath of allegiance to the Em-

SPAIN.

EING ALFONSO IN THE CAPITAL-THE DIPLO-MATIC MISSION TO FRANCE. MADRID, Feb. 14, 1875.

King Alfonso has arrived in the city.

The Marquis de Molines, Minister of the Marine, been appointed Ambassador to France. Befor Canovas del Castillo takes charge of the Marine Department ad interim.

THE CARLIST ARMY ACTIVE IN THE SIELD.

SANTANDER, Feb. 14, 1875. It is rumored that the Alfonsists have fallen back to Oteiza, Larraga Tafalia, and that the Carlists in Biscay and Guipuzcoa have been reinforced. A sudden attack on Bilbao is threatened.

GENERAL MORIONES SAID TO BE SEPARATED FROM THE ARMY OF THE NORTH. PARIS, Feb. 14, 1875.

A telegram from Caritst sources says General Moriones is separated from the Army of the North and is now blockaded in Pampeluna, which place is in a worse condition than it was before it re ceived relief.

BAZAINE.

THE FRENCH EX-MARSHAL ON THE MARCH TO MADRID. SANTANDER, Feb. 14, 1875.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine left here last night for Madrid.

The police were obliged to occupy the railway station on his departure, to protect him from vio ence and insult.

ENGLAND.

CONSERVATIVE GAIN AT A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1875. Mr. Gorst, the conservative candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Chatham by 215 majority.

IRELAND.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN'S PRONOUNCEMENT AGAINST THE ENGLISH REVIVALISTS.

Archbishop Cullen, in a pastoral address, con-demns the mission of the revival preachers, Moody and Sankey. He says these men seek t do away with good works and the necessity of baptism, promising salvation by foolish sensationslism, without requiring repentance.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

PRINCE GORTSCHAROFF ON THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 1875. Prince Gortschakoff has replied to England's refusal to participate in the International Code Conference at St. Petersburg. He says "the way will always be open to England to give in her by the Conference, whether she joins it or not." The moderate tone of the reply is attributed to

the mediation of the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg. THE GRANGERS.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE ON CHEAP TRANSPORTATION-PROPOSED FREIGHT RAILWAYS AND THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 14, 1875. In the National Grange on Saturday the report of the Committee on the Tobacco Trade was adopted together with a preamble declaring that the large agricultural districts of the country suffer great losses by the working of the present on citizens of the United States, and a resolution requesting Congress to repeal all laws levying taxes on tobacco, and asking the general govern ment to use its best offices to induce loreign

ment to use its best offices to induce loreign governments to reduce the duties on louacco.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The report of the Committee on Transportation was also adopted. The committee recommend the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi, the building of a double track railroad from New York to Missouri and the completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad, which projects are national in character and will encourage the productive interests of the Sections of country whose products would seek an outlet in those directions. The committee declare that the time has come when it is the mission, prerogative and duty of government to encourage the productive interests of the nation, which nitherto have received too little attention, and urge upon Congress the immediate importance and vital necessity of such action as will provide cheap and rapid transportation between all sections of the country and the markets of the world. In view of the fact that so large a territory is dependent on

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

THE MISSISSIPIT RIVER
as an outlet for produce, the committee urge Congress to take such measures for improving the
river months as will open it to the commerce of the
world at the earliest possible moment.
The Committee on Aussissippi Levees recommend that the general government extend such
aid in this direction as is consistent with the national prosperity and a protection against overflows.

aid in this direction as is consistent with the national prosperity and a protection against overflows.

The report of the Committee on Commercial Relations, which was adopted, says that the committee recognize the vital importance of more economical commerce between the Eastern and Western sections of the Union and between America and Europe toan now exist, and say that the Eastern and Western Iransportation Company—

bill to incorporate which is before Congress—seems to promise beneficial results in reducing the distance to deep water on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia and Jesseningthe cost of transporting the only crops of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys to European and South American consumers. The bill asks for nothing but right of way. The contemplated road will be a public highway and post road, and the committee therefore ask Congress to grant the charter, and ask the States through which it passes to do the same.

STATE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1875. Adjutant General Townsend has made the foltowing appointments in his department, to take effect on the 1st of March, viz :- Alfred H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General: John H. Lynch, clerk; Joseph B. Zelser, clerk; W. R. Dryer, clerk; Victor Ontario, clerk; E. B. Tenbrocck, clerk; G. C. Ruce, clerk; John Cook, messenger. Bureau of Military Statistics:—Miss L. Dempsey, clerk; Patrick H. Daly, janutor.

## A STEAMER BURNED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 14, 1875. The steamer Frank P. Grady was burned in her ice narbor at Dutch Bend this morning and is a total loss. The fire originated in the chamber maid's room, where the watchman was cooking has breakfast. The steamer was owned by Captain Wiley Simms, of Nasaville, G. J. Grammer and John Goff, of Evansville, and was valued at \$10,000, she was insured to \$12,000, as fondows:—Chderwriters', of New York; American Central, of St. Louis; St. Joseph, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Hartford, of Connectant, \$2,500 each, and the Globe, of Chicago, \$2,000.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CAPITAL

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14, 1875. a bill removing the capital of this State to Wheeling within the next ninety days passed the House on Saturday by a vote of 37 to 28. The same bili passed the Senate a few days since. It only awaits the Governor's signature to become law.

#### WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1875.

THE REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO EXTREME MEASURES-LOUD DISAPPROVAL OF THE CAR-PET-BAG POLICY-THE PRESIDENT DISTRUSTED. The opposition to extreme measures has coniderably increased in the House since the Arkansas Message appeared. There are republican nembers who favor strong legislation, who yet are shocked at the President's tone and do not powers in his hands. The Arkansas and Louisiana Committees, when their reports are discussed, will give occasion for the utterance of feelings which have been long pent up, and an attempt will be made to rescue the republican party from the position in which the President has placed it. "I for one," said a republican yesterday in conversation, "am not content to see my party used as a tail to the President's kite. We cannot afford to go the way he is steering. The coun-try will not stand it." Another said, "bad as Andy Johnson was, he, at least, regarded constitutional methods. He was a tiresome creature, with his constitution, but he was safe. This man goes the other way, and it is not a safe way. We have gone far enough and we ought to tie up before the boat goes further, for his drift is dangerous." "I don't mind dying, but I don't want to die like a dog in a ditch," said a lifelong and zealous republican. "if the party has done its work and must die, all right; but I don't like to see it go down dishonored and stained." There is a great deal of private talk of this kind and the opportunity is near at hand when it will be heard openly on the floor of the House. It needs only a fair opportunity. If the carpet-bag republicans were out of the way it is even possible that an attempt would be made to repeal the Enforcement acts, and it is certain that many republicans would vote for such a repeal rather than trust the President, in the absence of Congress and with the temper he has recently shown, with such powers as the caucus bill proposes, and as the Arkansas Message shows that he would use without stint.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ENDEAVOR TO INFLUENCE THE TESTIMONY OF THE AREANSAS COMMIT-TEE-THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUCUS MEASURE

The revolutionary scheme concected by the re sublican House caucus is not unlikely to stir up a breeze. The moderate republicans, who have been deeply alarmed at the tone of the President's Arkansas Message, and at the avowed plans of the Brooks faction to drive out Garland when Congress adjourns, and their confidence that the President will help them, are not inclined to trust greater powers in the Executive's nands It has become generally known that the President did call to him the republican members of the Arkansas Committee and that he tried to impose upon them his views, which he expressed in venement language, declaring that unless Brooks was made Governor of Arkansas the whole of the Southern States would be lost to the republican party in the next election. This attempt to nfluence the verdict of a committee of Congress sent to investigate facts and report upon them. and to influence them to make a partisan report for partisan purposes, has aroused indignation and alarm. Many republicans feel that it is not sale to leave the Arkansas matter open. They fear that unless Congress positively recognizes the present government the President will, under the lead of bad men who surround him, not hesitate to act, even without warrant of

THE EXPECTED REPORT OF THE NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE-THE SUB-COMMITTEE CORROBO RATED EXCEPT IN THEIR VIEW OF THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The New Orleans Committee are here and will have a meeting to-morrow. Mr. Hoar proposes to make a report to the House as soon as possible within three days at the furthest. Judging from the conversation of members of the committee it seems probable that the report which the whole committee will make will not differ materially from the sub-committee's report, except in the matter of the White League, which the members just returned appear to think a more mischievous organization than did the sub-committee. It is not impossible that there may be a minority report, for Mr. Frye, of Maine, is said to be very violent and to entertain opinions which do not agree with those of the majority of the committee. The proposed compromise by which Kellogg would be firmly seated and the conservatives would have a majority in the Legisconservative citizens of New Orleans and of Louisiana at large. They do not pretend to believe it just, but they are willing and ready, so it is here said, to accept the terms for the of some sort is necessary in order that industry and business may go on and that the people may be able to live. McEnery appears to be losing the confidence of the conservatives, who think Penn a more trustworthy leader. All that can be learned here from members of the committee and from Louisiana conservatives shows that the proposed compromise is a short and effective way ana troubles, which would have the support of the best and most influential citizens. A number of Louisiana republican politicians have followed the committee. Among them is Marsha! Packard They will probably try to induence the conclusions of Congress.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1875. THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS OF FRIDAY EVENING-

SPEAKER BLAINE IN OPPOSITION TO THE SUS-PENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. There taving been some erroneous reports of Speaker Blaine's speech in the republican caucus of Friday evening last, the following is given as an authentic outline of all he said : -The Speaker confined his remarks wholly to the

proposition for a general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and made no reference whatever to any other subject. He stated that he could see no possible reason for giving the President the power to suspend the great writ at his discretion in Maine and Michigan because there was a dis turbed condition of affairs in Louisiana or Mississippi. If there is a condition of affairs there to warrant it let the suspension be confined to the disturbed districts. He could not see why Southern States like Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, that were now trying to sustain good governments, should be menaced and excited by a suspension of the habeas corpus. Moreover, the pending proposition was unlimited as to territory and unlimited as to time. The bill, if it should become a law, would confer upon the President of the United States for all time to come, whoever that President might be, the right and power to suspend the habeas corpus, at his sole and absolute discretion, in any city, county, district or State within the Union. He felt great respect for President Grant and would trust him as far as he would any executive officer, but he would never vote to confer this autocratic power upon any President, now or hereniter. Even if no actual harm should come from it for a long period of years, the people would in the end become too much familiarized with the suspension, and would lose that intense jealousy of individual, personal liberty which is the great characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, and which all our legislation should stimulate

## FIRE IN EAST NINTH STREET.

rather than repress.

At haif-past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the tenement house No. 627 East Ninth street and caused damage to the extent of

### OBITUARY.

DR. EDWARD DELAFTELD. Dr. Edward Delafield died at his residence, No. 1 East Seventeenth street, corner of Fifth avenue. on Saturday, the 13th inst., in the eighty-first year of his age. Dr. Delafield was the son of John Delaneld, who for many years held a high position in the mercantile community of New York. He was born in the year 1794, acquiring his prelin nary education in tols city; he graduated at Yale College in the year 1812. He entered the office of the late Samuel Bonowe, M. D., then a leading prac Physicians and Surgeons in 1815. He passed through his regular term of service in the New York Hospital and soon after went abroad, pursuing his studies chiefly in London, where he was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. Abernethy. of whose teachings and example he through ille retained a grateful remembrance. He returned to his native country after about a year's absence, and in connection with, the late Dr. John Kearney Rodgers established the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in November, 1820. Of this institution he was an attending surgeon until 1850, when he was elected consulting surgeon and in 1870 Vice President. In this, his first public professional enterprise, he and much of its splendid success may be fatrir dent counsels. Soon after the foundation of the infirmary he became a partner of Dr. Bonowe and was early introduced into a large and lucrative practice. In 1834 he was appointed one of the attending physicians to the New York Hospital, a position which he held for four years. In 1825, then comparatively a young man, he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and continued to fill the chair with signal ability until the year 1838, when his in-

women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and continued to fit the chair with signal ability until the year 1835, when his increasing private practice compelled him reluctantly to resign both his processorship of the college and his position at the hospital.

In the year 1842 he became, in an important sense, the founder of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, of which was the first President, and to the management of whose affairs he always devoted much of his time, his great business capacity and his prudent conservative views fitting min in a peculiar manner to act as the guardian of pecuniary interests of so delicate a nature. In 1835 he was elected President of the College of Physicans and Surgeons—a position which he held at the time of his death. As President of the College of Physicans and Surgeons—a position which he held at the time of his death. As President of the College of Physicans and Surgeons—a position which he held at the time of his death. As President of the College of the Rougevit Hospital, of which Board he was the President. He was Charman of the Building Committee of the nospital, and his labors were unwearied in perfecting the details of the building and the organization of the institution. This was to him a labor of love, and to it he turned in the decaming years of his still active and territy of the features which his failing physical strength was scarcely a clog on the admirable organizing and executive powers of his still active and energical mind. The institution is a grand success and has been pronounced the model hospital distinguished it fairly belong to the carcial and intelligent study which Br. Detailed gave to the whole subject of hospital construction and organization, and to the wise conservatism which marked all mis counsels. As a teacher Br. Detailed was quiet, clear, metodacal, emphasic his sets and many of the features which few processes to the management of disease with the creamy of the confidence of his patients

RREVET MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE W MACY Brevet Major General George N. Macy died at ais residence in Boston on Saturday right, February 13, under peculiarly sad circumstances. He accidentally fell, on Friday afternoon, and a small pistol in his breast pocket was discharged, indicting a wound winch resulted in his death. He was conscious and was deeply mortified at the manner in which he must die. He served through the war and was several imes wounded and lest an arm at the Whiderness. Since the war he has been secretary of the Suffolk Bank.

REV. ROBERT H. PATTISON. Rev. Robert H. Pattison, pastor of the Western Methodist Episcopal church, of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 1,917 Lombard street, of paralysis. Mr. Pattison was about fity-four years of age, and for years was Secretary of the Philadelphia Conference, and Presiding Elder of the Northern district. He was also prominently identified with the Masonic Order.

M. FOULD. THE FRENCH BANKER A cable telegram from Paris, reports the death of M. Fould, the eminent banker and French financier, who has been so long and favorably known as one of the principal directors of the amous banking house of fould. Oppennem & Co. M. Fould expired on Saturday, the 13th inst.

The Paris journals of the 27th of January give details of the illness and death, from a sudden intestinal inflammation, of M. Paul Foucher, aged sixty-five, well known as a theatrical critic. As a dramatic author he obtained considerable success in conjunction with Charles Desnoyers, Alboise, Elle Berthet, Anicet Bourgeois, Dennery, &c. Some of his pieces are not yet forgotten, such as his "Chevaux de Carrousei," "Le Pacte de Famine," "La Nyisine," "Notre Dame de Paris," taken from the romance of Victor Hugo, &c. He also produced a tragedy called "Don Sebastien de Portugal," and gave to the opera the hibreth of two lyfic works, "Le Vais-eau Fantome" and "Richard en Patestine," besides several ballets.

SIR JAMES FISHER.

Sir James Fisher, whose death has been announced in England, by telegram from Australia. was born eighty-five years ago. He was the sor of a London architect, and was brought up as a solicitor. He was appointed resident commis sioner in South Australia in 1836, was the first he was for several years Speaker of the Legis-lative Council, and, on the introduction of respon-sible government in 1836, was elected first Pre-sident of the Upper House. He retired from Par-liament in 1865, and was knighted in 1860.

REV. JOHN HOPPUS, LL.D. From England, by the mail of February, we have the announcement of the death of the Rev. John Hoppus, LL.D., Ph. D., P. R. S., Emeritus Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic, in University College, London. Dr. Hoppus, who was ten years older than the century, was in early life an active Independent minister. His professional career was uneventual, but his retirement gave occasion to the exerting controversy which arose between the authorities of University Codege and some of its cine supporters, involving the eligibility of ministers of rengion for the office of professor in the institution, the Rev. James Martineau and Mr. 6. Groom Robertson—noisy Professor Robertson—noisy readdevises. son—now Professor Robertson—being candidates for the vacant chair. Notwithstanding his great age Dr. Hoppis to the fast took a warm interest in the learned and philacthropic activity of the British metropolis, and his venerable and familiar form was to be seen in its learned assemblies.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam trigate Franklin, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Case, S. R. Franklin, ommander, which arrived at Gibraltar January 23, sailed again next day for Cadiz, and thence for Lisbon, to await the arrival of Rear Admiral Wor-den, who is to relieve Rear Admiral Case in the command of the American men-of-war in the Med-iterranean waters.

# KALAKAUA, FAREWELL!

The King's Departure -- Homeward Bound on the Broad Pacific.

A JOVIAL MONARCH ON SHIPBOARD

How His Majesty Looked and Wondered at the Yankees.

AMERICAN BEAUTY AND HOSPITALITY.

Critical View of Our Bad Manners, Poor Art and Good Cheer.

THE STEINBERGER MISSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2, 1875. His Majesty, King Kalakaus, Governors Dominis and Kapena and suite are again on the broad Pacific, their memorable visit to the United States auspiciously and satisfactorily completed; and with favoring winds are speedily making their way homeward on the flagship Pensacola. Their visit has been delightful, but, like the Frenchman they will never become good travellers. They had become thoroughly homesick after their brief absence from their insular residence, and, in spite of all the alturements, glamor and variety of foreign loiterings, like poor Payne, they think

"There's no place like home."
Not that they have not thoroughly enjoyed their isit to the United States, for they admit, in extravagant language, their supreme pleasure with everything they have seen, from first to last; but the charms and enticing associations of the tropical clime so familiar to them quite overbalance any sense of novelty and enjoyment they felt here. Possibly they have tired of the long round of fetes, festivity and functions which they have been called upon to undergo at the hands of their generous hosts, the American people. One cannot dine eternally upon partridges, and balls dinners, parties and rouls in endless succession soon pall upon the taste of the gentle Sand Governors Dominis and Kapena and suite very happy to be well out of the roar and shouts of American official society, safely and informally stowed away in the quiet, comfortable quarters of the frigate Pensacola, free from terrible visitations of insbriated Aldermen and beyond the reach of long-winded speechmakers.

A LAST VISIT TO THE KING. It was in this most amiable and satisfactory ood that I found the King in his snug quarters an hour or two before his departure at the Grand Hotel. Governor Kapena, Lleutenant Commander Whiting, young Ben Holliday and one or two other gentiemen were present, their countenances beaming like autumnal moons over the rims o gleaming glasses of Mumm's private vintage, and all engaged in the exhibarating exercise of spin ning personal varns connected with the events of the past two months. The advent of your correspondent was the signal for deep draughts and silence, broken quickly by a cheerful welcome to the incomer from the King and his suite.

After a mild recognition of the genial social inluences of the fruity champagne His Majesty seated me by his side, and, without suggestion or pumping process, so familiar to the professional interviewer, freely unfolded his experience in and views of his American tour, and, like our Pres ident over a cigar. Of course I can only give the sailent points of a long and general conversation which was protracted quite into the short hours; out I was impressed with the sense of perfect de light and satisfaction which seemed to imbue His Majesty as he rapidly sketched his trip across the Continent to Washington, New York, Boston and Western cities, where he was the recipient of the kindest and most flattering attentions. The beauty of the American women appeared to have made a marked impression on our royal visitor. He was altogether unirepared to see so many charming and beautiful ladies, and was really disturbed by the embarrassment of riches of this kind. I am sorry that I cannot reproduce here the critical analysis of the various types of beauty presented by Washington, New York, Boston and St. Louis, with the strictly artistic conclusions of our royal guest, but I fear that nie specific verdicts would excite too many jealousics and bad leelings for me to venture upon such daugerous ground. He certainly would not be adverse to the annexation of Washington, New York or St. Louis to his kingdom, if the transfer could carry with it the brilliant bevies of handsome and ascinating ladies that smiled upon him while so journing in those cities. The King of the Sand Islands is not the only foreigner who has paid his tribute to the beauty and worth of our American women, and so I pass the fact by with this brief allusion.

HIS MAJESTY AS A FIREMAN. His Majesty, in the days before he wore the purple, displayed a very decided penchant for "fire laddle" duty. He worked his way, in fact, from the lowest rounds in a fire company to the exalted position of Chief Engineer the Fire Department of Honolulu, and was always on hand to man a brake, direct his battalion in subjugating a confingration or dance all night at a "funds ball" and go home very late in the morning, like a good and true fireman, and all this for the cause alone. There are no perquisites or salaries known in the Sand wich Island fire Department. The formal display of a division of the magnificent organization of th New York Fire Department very naturally impressed the King. The Commissioners and the Chief Engineer made a great hit on that occasion and if ills Majesty ever forgets that wonder ul exhibition of trained force, directed by supe rior intelligence and animated by generous zeal, he will no longer count himself one of the genuine firemen. He speaks in enthusiastic terms of that private exhibition of the admirable New York organization, and confesses new surprise when he observed the extraordinary discipline of the lorce, displayed when "real" fire broke out not more than a block away from the scene of the trial, which for a time threatened the destruction of a number of buildings. The King, as a fireman, thinks that nothing but the wonderful efficiency and discipline of the New York Fire Department will prevent a catastrophe which once or twice overwhelmed Chicago. He thinks the streets are so parrow that a great fire would surely sweep the city, but therein I think the Commissioners would take issue with him. Honolulu, of course, is not New York, and the King's impressions may be sitogether wrong. However, he is willing to go on the record, as above. He was also greatly pleased with the display of the St. Louis Fire Department,

record, as above. He was also greatly pleased with the display of the St. Louis Fire Department, which he regards as in every way admirable, and especially remarked the extension indder, which was practically tested.

THE VISIT TO THE HERALD.

He regards as one of the great leatures of his tour the VISIT to the HERALD. Office, and in tame view he is joined by Governor Kapena, a journal-list by profession. Both had sen new paper offices before, but heither was prepared to find an establishment so thoroughly and completely appointed in every actail as the HERALD.

CHICAGO KUDKNESS.

His Majesty was participerly admerous over his

In every actail as the demails.

CHICAGO RUPENESS.

His Majesty was particularly aumerous over his reception by the merchants of brokers of demors in hogs, or something of that kind, of Chicago. The brusque style of the Mayor of that broczy city in introducing him to the assembled representatives of the business por for the community and the malapiopos greeting awarded him by the assembly in response to the Mayor's cumsy speech, was illustrated by the King in capital style, and when Governor Kapena stoke the Mayor's lines and gravely introduced the "King of the Capital style, and when Governor Kapena stoke the Mayor's lines and gravely introduced the "King of the Capital style, and when Governor kapena stoke the Mayor's lines and gravely introduced the "King of the Capital style, and the Governor the Capital style, and the bears any ill wint toward the bold, festive and irreverent Cheagons who reared out their chorns, suggesting man-earling brochivines on the part of the royal guest, in his very presence, but I am of the opinion that had any officer of his blundered so stepicity and wildly while entertaining a national guest he

would have been served up very speedily in a sort of ragoat for the betty chieff in some of the outling lelands. That special Chicago performance, while it made the King leagh, evidently left an unmeasure impression of American politeness and decorum not especially complimentary to the Chicago school. He was vasily delighted with his experience of Northern shows and the jolity and explication of a genuine sleigh ride. He would be almost ready to give up the fuxury and pleasures of the tropical climate of his island home for the sparking and priliant enjoyments of the lrosty region of the Northern States in be could withstand the rivors of the arche atmosphere which he encountered Northern States if he could withstand the rivors of the arctic atmosphere which he encountered during his travels. But a genuine attack of influence and congestion of the lungs warned him that he was better suried, constitutionally, for the soft, balmy, delicious chimate of the sandwich Islands than the fierce, rude, dangerous airs of the Northern portion of the United States. Yet he dislikes to relinquish all the attractions of our great cities. great cities.

THE KING AND THE DRAMA

he distikes to relinquish all the attractions of our great cities.

The king and the drawa.

The theatres and various piaces of amusement he had visited have leit a permanent impression upon his mind, and he says he will miss the former on his return to his home more than anything eise. He was very property impressed with the perfect arrangement and fittings of the New York theatres, and he spoke in complimentary yet critical terms of the leading actors whom he saw on their stages. The King is a student himself, and no pretentions fellow can carry the day with him. When the Kanakas open the new theatre at Honolulu, there will be a very severe critic in the royal box, I can assure them.

But without going in ther into details I can say that the King and his entire suite were perfectly delighted, as well as amized, by their visit to the United States. They speak in the most glowing language of the universal attention, hospitality and respect shown them by Americans, from the Fresident to the humblest citizen; and the courtesies they enjoyed at the hands of the officials in Washington are recognized in a most appreciative and considerate degree. His Majesty and his suite bear with them the pleasantest recollections of the generous reception given them by President Grant, Secretary Fish (who was particularly mappy in his attentions). General Beikhap. Secretary Robeson, and Capitain Femple, of the navy, and if broad cordons of royal Hawanan orders could repay the deoft miles of blue ribbon would be distributed in the capital.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

We did not converse on the topic of reciprocity between our countries, but from some remarks made incidentally I was led to believe that the cipiomatic efforts of his embassy to Washington. At the holes, while here, the least a musician. At the holes, while here, the leisure moments, as found

Seemed to leed very grateful for the kind assistance rendered by the press of the United States, and was quite sure that the much desired reciprocity treaty would be satisfactority carried through.

The King appears to be quite a musician. At the hotel, while here, in lessure moments, he lound great pleasarte in touching the piano, accompanying a group of his triends as they sang native airs. The king minself has a pleasant tenor voice and sings very artistically.

IN SAN PHANCISCO.

San Francisco seemed to have exhausted itself on the first reception of his Majesty. The triding bills incurred on that occasion produced so great an exh bitton of petty meanness and contemptible spirit on the part of some of the Supervisors that out of pure self-respect the Mayor declined to show any official attention to our royal guest. So His Majesty was left free to ealoy himself in a quiet, unoutrosive way, and he feit quite refleved when ne was able to go about alone, receiving only private hospitality. Of course ne visited the theatres and attended a concert or two, but there was no public display. To-day, concluding his visit, he became the guest of Mr. Jehnings S. Cox, agent of the Factic Mail Siemship Company, and inspected the streamsip City of Peking, accompanied by his suite and a number of invited guests. Her vast dimensions, the magnificance and thoroughness of her equipment, and the discipline exhibited by her officers and crew under Captain Griffin, cheited the warmest encommons from the King and the entire party. It verify believe, had not the barge of Rear Aomirral Aimy been alongside, and Lieutenaut Mason, of the Admiral's staff, ocen in waiting, the King would have accepted Mr. Cox's invitation to wait over and go to honolisti in the obgest snip that floats on the waters of the Pacific. As it was he declined, and was soon on his way to the Pensacola, lying in the stream.

As the Admiral's barg our proposeded the flagship yards were manned and the sing way; the marines under Colonet Forning, presenting arms and

tannuering salutations, as becomes them on great occasions. The other guests soon departed, and the higspit steamed down the bay and out the Goiden Gate, saluted by the forts on either side, and sending back "gan for gun" until the very hims were alive with the echoes; and so into the Pacific sailed King Kalakaua, icensy breezy, happy and perfectly delighted with all he had seen, and rejoiced to be homeward bound, as many are, less of sailors than he.

On taking leave of His Majesty your correspondent was warmly invited to visit the Sandwich Islands, with the royal assurance that "a roof, water and food," awaited him, and seasoned with a free and generous spirit of hospitality. All the party expressed not only a desire, but an intention, to revisit the United States and make a more protonged sojouth. This hurried run over the

a free and generous spirit of nospitality. All the party expressed not only a desire, but an intention, to revisit the United States and make a more protonged sojouth. Into hurried run over the Continent has only sharpened their appetites for the varied pleasures of an American tour. We shall see them again.

THE STEINERBER MYSTERY.

Besides the King and his suito, and Mr. Pierce, United States Minister at the Sandwich Islands, the Pensacola took out the mysterious, commercial and handy Mr. A. B. Steinberger, bearing the commission of the President of the United States, authorizing him to do any number of things in his name in and about the samoan group of islands and divers other localities in the South Pacific Ocean. Besides this commission, which has precedent only in the cases of John Jay, in the early days of the Republic, and General babcock, in the later, Mr. Steinberger carries with him more than twenty tons of fixed ammunition, batteries of Gating guns, Parrott trifled guns, cases of Springfield rifles, Remington pistois, cutlasses, torpedies and other occaments of service in carrying out delicate diplomatic negotiations with the naked aborigines in the South Pacific Ocean. Besides takes trifling objects of virtu Mr. Steinberger has a steam launch on board the Fensacoia, and he has likewise purchased the yacht Peerless, notable in San Francisco Bay annas, in various guises, for the shockingly low price of \$7,000, good, to be sent out to his new principality for insertiable objects. A cargo of tobacco and trinkets is to be sent out; whether for trade or shipomacy the mysterious Steinberger has not ventured to reveal, and, urthermore, he has not ventured to reveal, and, urth

## ART NOTES.

Constant Meyer is giving the last touches to his large picture, "His Strange Vistor," which is a very happy limstration of French peasant life. This arrist will leave for Europe in May, where he intends to spend a few months.

Winslow Homer made a sudden and desperate plunge into water color painting. Thirty of his drawings adorn the Academy wads. It might have been better to have done fewer.

Edward Moran talks of immigrating to New York, but is stopped by the "Sea of Ice." Lawlor, the distinguished London sculptor, has finished a bust of O'Connor Power, M. P., one of the ablest of the Irish home rule party. This bust is said to be one of the best and most successful

works in portraiture. The sale of Knoedler's collection of water colors begins this evening and is looked forward to with much currosity. It is the most important collection we have yet had in America, and should the sale prove satisfactory, will encourage the introduction of a better class of work than has hitherto made up the trade staple.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The veteran planist, Paxis, died recently at Baden-Baden, at the age of eighty-seven years. "Giroffe-Giroffa" is the most successful opera oufe which has been produced in this city for a

long time. Mr. Charles Calvert has returned to England to superintend the production of "Julius Casar" on a grand scale.

Mrs. W. N. Oliver, an eminent concert armst, appeared at the last performance at Association Hall with great success in the grand aria from the first act of "La Traviata."

Miss Jeannie Jewell Hotchkiss gives her first dramatic recital in New York on Wednesday even ing at Steinway Hall. This new aspirant to dranatic honors is a relative of Postmaster General If Mr. Bart succeeds in his lawsuit with Mr. Boucleault, all property in dramatic compositio

registered under the old form will be involed. and the piratical managers will be at liberty to pillage indiscriminately. Daly already trembles The New York Oratorio Society, which created such a favorable impression by the performance of "The Messiah" at Christmas, will sing Schubert's mass in E flat and Dr. Damrosch's cantata, "Ruth

and Naomi," on this night week, at Steinway Hall. The latter work is very highly sp ken of. The attraction at the Lyceum to-night will be Mr. J. L. Toole, the celebrated English comedian. Harry Coke, Artiul Dodger, and John Grumley, in Mark Lemon's farce, "Domestic Economy," make a remarkably strong bill, and will present this excellent artist under the most lavorable conditions,

In picturing low English life Mr. Toole is abso-

lutely without a rival.

Daly's new piece, "The Big Bonanza," will be produced on Wednesday evening. Plenty of fun and an unlimited quantity of new dresses are promised for the occasion. Fisher, Lewis, Davidge, Parker, Ringgold, Fawcett, Jennings, Misses Davenport, Rigi, Mrs. Gilbert, &c .- in fact, all the old favorites are in the cast. The occasion will be signalized by the début of young John Drew in

A dramatic entertainment will be given on Taursday, February 18, at the Academy of Music in aid of the Masonic Temple Fund. A number of well known artists will appear on the occasion. The performance begins with a domestic drama entitled "Time Tries All." in which the Master of the New York Grand Lodge will play the part of Mathew Bates. "The Old Guard" will appropriately conclude the entertainment, Mr. Jony W. Simmons, P. G. M., appearing as Haversack.

AID FOR CUBA.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC DEPARTURE IN AID OF THE LIBERATORS.

A large meeting of Cuban refugees was held last night at Masouic Hall, in Thirteenth street, for the purpose of forming a new patriotic society, which s to send arms and ammunition to their struggling brethren in the field. The large room in Masonic Hall was crowded to

suffication by eight o'clock with the swarthy sons of Cuba. Several of the men who were in the Virginius expedition were present, also a large number of ilberated slaves and Chinamen who had formerly worked on Cuban plantations, as well as a delegation of several numered cigar makers, who ad came to see what could be done to liberate Cuba from her present bondage. After considerable debate, much enthusiasm and some contusion Colonel Queraita proposed the name of Mr. La madrid for President of the new society, "La independenca y Cuba," and the election was progressing when, at a late hour, our reporter left,

THE JERSEY CITY SHIP CANAL

The bill incorporating the Jersey City Ship Canal Company names as incorporators, J. B. Cleveland. P. J. Condon, Robert Sewell, F. Lehane, W. W. Milier, H. Toler Booraem, R. C. Washburn, W. B. Reynolds, John Craven, William Keeney, Henry J. Hopper and Edward Cullen. The corporation is entitled the "Mill Creek Dock and Canal Company." with a capital of \$250,000. The company is pany, with a capital of \$2.00,000. The company is authorized to increase it to half a million. They are authorized to construct a canal 200 feet wide, with lateral canals 200 feet wide, from the Morris Canal basin to a point 90 feet south of Montgomers street. The city will be entitled to take 800 feet for public wharves on payment of the cost of construction. The company are authorized to borrow money for the construction of this canal.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN .- REMEMBER that any acute cough can be cured in three days by Hate's rioney or Horenound and Tar. Do not pro-crastinate, or too late you may sigh to think what migh PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute

> GRAND PACIFIO HOTEL, Chicago, Itt.

Having purchased the cutire furniture and taken and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler B. Gaskill, formerly of the Revers House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.

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